Technical Memorandum

To: Jim Christiansen From: Jim Fricke

Date: July 23, 2003

RE: Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment

SDMS Document ID
2008745

2003 AUG 11 PM 2: 21

EPA, 1 SIGN ZIII
SUPERFUND BRANCH

On July 10, 2003, RMC, on behalf of United Park City Mines (United Park), submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) surface water and sediment data collected for the Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment (BERA). This technical memorandum has been prepared to discuss those data and propose alternatives for discussion with the Ecological Technical Assistance Group (ETAG). It is my understanding that you have asked Kerry Gee, United Park, to arrange a conference call with the ETAG members to discuss the data and determine the next steps in the BERA process.

Surface Water:

Six (6) surface water samples were collected on June 3, 2003 and one duplicate surface water sample was collected for QA/QC purposes (Figure 1). A water elevation and flow direction survey was conducted on July 3, 2003 in the wetland area. The results of the water elevation and flow direction survey are presented in Figure 2. Based on the water elevation and flow data areas located in the northern portion of the wetland (e.g. surface water sample stations RFB-SW-SD4 and RFB-SW-SD7) are influenced by and receiving water from Silver Creek. Surface water sampling results are presented in Table 1.

Based on the major ion chemistry, a Piper plot was developed showing representative groundwater and surface water types at the site. As shown on this plot (Figure 3), wetland surface water samples collected at SD-7 are very similar in major ion chemistry to Silver Creek surface water (RF-7-2, RF-8) and wetlands groundwater (RT-7). Wetland surface water sample SD-4 plots as a mixture between Silver Creek surface water (RF-7-2, RF-8) and surface water originating from the South Diversion Ditch (SD-13, SD-17, SD-18, SD-20), which are very tightly grouped in all sectors of the plot. The Focused Remedial Investigation Report (RMC, 2002) discusses the geochemical relationships between Silver Creek surface water, alluvial groundwater, wetland groundwater and the diversion ditch.

Based on surface and groundwater data collected in the wetland it appears that there is very little transport of metal from the sediments to either of these media. Groundwater data collected from RT-7, located approximately 30 feet south of SD-7, (See, RI Report, RMC, 2002) indicate that the groundwater in the wetland is not impacted by either the sediments or surface water.

Therefore, the preliminary interpretation based on both water-level elevation data and major ion chemistry is that Silver Creek greatly influences the hydrology and water chemistry of much of the wetland area.

Sediment:

Twenty sediment samples were collected on June 4, and June 5, 2003, two duplicate sediment samples were collected for QA/QC purposes. Sediment sample results are presented in Table 2. Exponent has completed an initial analysis of the available sediment chemistry data from the recent sampling of the wetland and the pond at the Richardson Flats site. Sediment chemistry data were compared to available sediment quality guidelines initially using a hazard quotient (HQ), or ratio of chemical concentration to sediment effect concentration (SEC) for each metal at a station. An indicator of the potential for toxicity at each station was derived by summing the HQ values for metals to calculate a hazard index (HI). Table 3 presents the results of the analysis.

The HI approach was used to estimate the relative toxicity of the sediment at each station. The SEC values used in this evaluation are the no-effects concentrations (NECs) derived from freshwater sediment toxicity tests as developed by Ingersoll et al. (1996). Where NECs were not available (for silver, mercury, and antimony), the upper effects threshold (UETs) from the NOAA SQUIRT benchmark database (NOAA 1999) were used.

The NECs were developed using an Apparent Effects Threshold (AET) approach for 14-day Chironomus riparius (survival and growth), and 14- and 28-day amphipod (Hyalella azteca) survival, growth, and sexual maturation. These are the same endpoints that have been proposed for the Richardson Flat site sediment bioassays. A NEC is calculated as the maximum concentration of a chemical in sediment that did not significantly adversely effect the particular endpoint (e.g., survival, growth). If all chemical concentrations are below their AET or NEC for a specific response then no adverse effect would be expected (Ingersoll et al. 1996). The UET is also an AET-based value. It is the lowest AET from endpoints compiled by NOAA (1999).

The results of the calculations show that SD10 has the highest HI, SD12 and SD13 have approximately the mean HI, and SD08 has the lowest HI of all wetland stations. The pond samples had the lowest HIs of all sediment samples at Richardson Flat. The HI for SD10 is high because of the HQs for lead, antimony, and silver. Lead and antimony were generally the primary drivers of the higher HIs, followed by zinc, silver, and cadmium. Please note that this screening exercise was undertaken solely to estimate relatively toxic potential for sediment at each station, for the purposes of identifying a toxicity gradient for choosing a subset of stations for biological testing. The HQs and HIs do not represent risk estimates. The actually toxicity of sediments can only be determined by biological testing, because the use of available sediment quality guidelines in the HI analysis may not reflect the potentially low bioavailability of metals in the sediment matrix present at the site.

Exponent also conducted a principle components analysis (PCA), which helps identify the sets of metals responsible for most of the variation in concentrations in the wetland.

The following conclusions can be drawn from the PCA and HI analyses:

- Metals are widely distributed across the wetland and pond at levels indicative of sediments potentially contaminated by mine tailings or drainage from mining areas.
- The sediments are spatially heterogeneous in their metals composition; i.e., the relative concentrations of metals vary widely among locations.
- Station SD08 has the lowest HI, SD12 and SD13 have the mean HI, and SD10 has the highest HI.
- The HI for SD10 is high because of the HQs for lead, antimony, and silver.
- Lead and antimony were generally the primary drivers of the higher HIs, followed by zinc, silver, and cadmium.
- The pond samples had the lowest HIs of all sediment samples at Richardson Flat.

Based on the heterogeneous sediment chemistry, the approach to deriving an exposure-response relationship based on sediment toxicity testing and chemistry at a small subset of stations (as suggested during a conference call with EPA) may not be appropriate at this site. The most appropriate approach for deriving site-specific sediment criteria at the site is the Apparent Effects Threshold (AET) approach. United Park will proceed with additional data gathering and analysis if the ETAG group is comfortable with the sediment chemistry data collected to date. In other words, do the current sediment metal concentrations exceed a comfort level within the various agencies in the ETAG group? Various issues we would like the ETAG to consider include:

- The ecological habitat value of the wetland.
- The potentially low bioavailability of the metals in sediment (neutral pH, reducing conditions, the possibility that the metals may be associated with sulfide minerals and thus immobile).
- Based on knowledge gained from other sites in Region 8 where metals concentrations and environmental conditions may be similar, would the concentrations in the Richardson Flat wetland pose an ecological risk?
- Would biological testing (e.g., sediment bioassays, tissue analyses) at a subset of the stations originally proposed be adequate to satisfy the requirements of the agency's ecological risk assessment even if the data were not adequate to develop AETs?

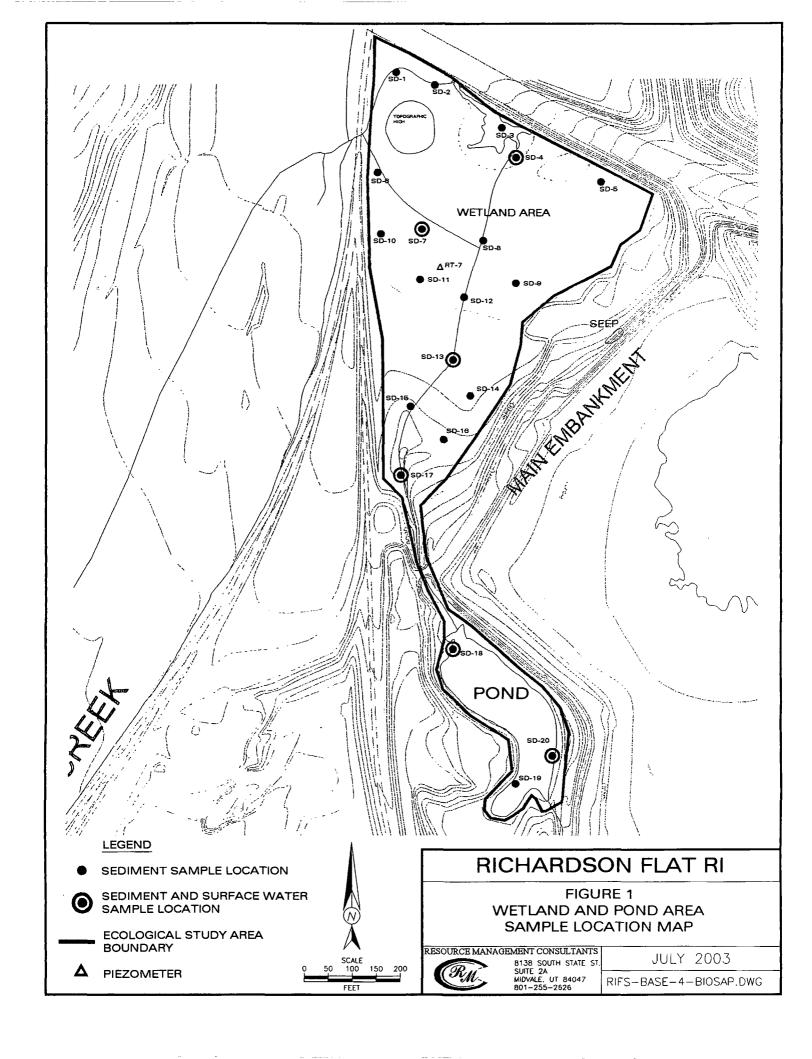
Alternative approaches to deriving site-specific sediment criteria should be discussed with the ETAG group in the upcoming conference call.

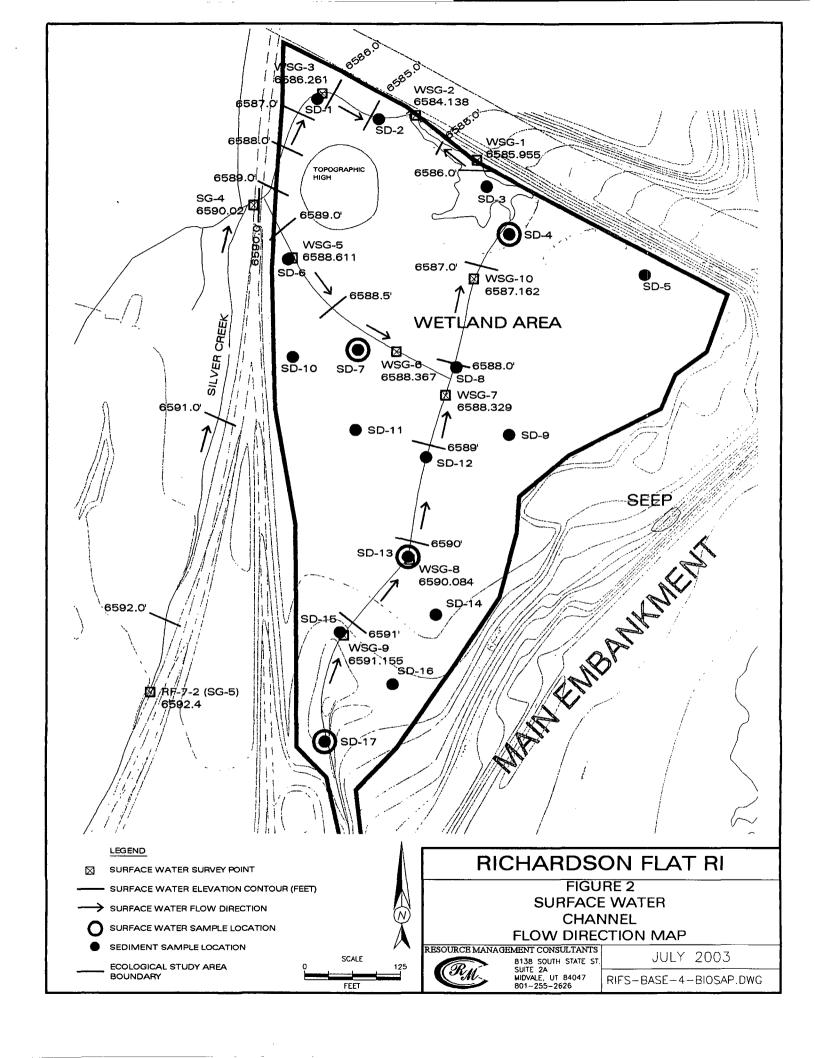
CC: Kerry Gee
Kevin Murray
Dale Hoff
Dan Wall
Mohammed Slam
Chris Cline
Linda Ziccardi
Rob Pastorok

Color Map(s)

The following pages contain color that does not appear in the scanned images.

To view the actual images, please contact the Superfund Records Center at (303) 312-6473.





Legend:

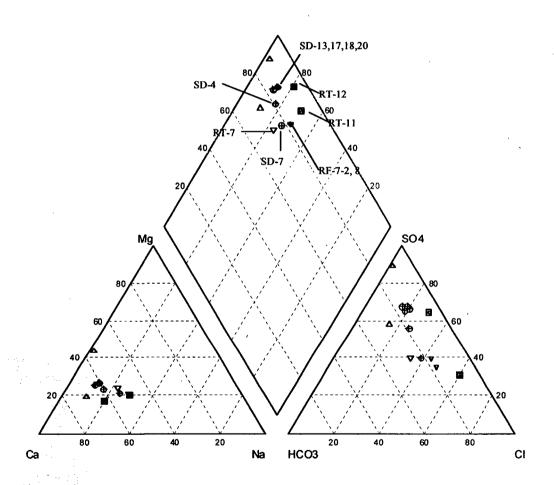
- Silver Creek (GW)

 ▼ Silver Creek (SW)
- △ Tailings Impdmt

 ▼ Wetlands (GW)

 ◆ Wetlands (SW)

Figure 3. Piper Plot of Representative Waters, Richardson Flat Tailings Site



7.3

0.036 0.012

5.2

<0.010 <0.010 <0.010

4.7

40.010 40.010

1.7

5.3

1.1 0.62 0.051 0.023

0.87 0.87

13£ 1.0

0.71

Table 2, Richardson Flat Analytical Results Summary, 2003 Wetland Area Sediment Sampling unts pom

986	Sample #	AG	7	As	4	36	8	8	8	8	111	2	¥	MOIST.	Z	2	Ŧ	ä	88	SE	1,	>	ã
4-Jun-03	4-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD01	30.5	9029	ङ्	173	5.	22	15	8	355	40300	3.69	06ZZ	39.1	21	3200	6.6	63	29	9.2	4.5	12	13400
4-Jun-03	4-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD02	30.3	11200	202	S	0.5	8	12	3	8	49900	4.74	1910	54.2	R	4800	6.5	113	65	12.1	5.8	22	14500
4-Jun-03	4-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD03	35.3	17800	137	146	8.	8	=	ន	457	29500	1.49	6710	83	R	2490	6.6	1359	25	6.7	8.7	ਲ	13200
4-Jun-03	4-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD04	88.5	15100	ş	8	0.5	8	11	3	583	36000	3.62	3730	58.4	82	2280	6.5	324	22	8	11	22	9340
4-Jun-03	4-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD504	*	15600	ĸ	712	0.5	8	2	7.7	416	37200	3.2	3900	59.1	18	3360	9.9	32	73	8	#	8	9720
4-Jun-03	4-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD05	40.6	929	44	91	6.3	8	9.7	72	643	29900	1.36	3490	71.5	16	3920	6.7	823	109	8.2	21	7	22600
4-Jun-03	4-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD06	3	24200	42	337	12	2	5	42	898	42100	4.02	2730	69.7	8	5240	6.7	824	99	9.8	6.5	8	12100
4-Jun-03	4-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD07	88	12200	8	137	4.0	3	8.9	28	609	35700	1.23	3460	9.98	92	4430	2	1086	ĸ	8.7	15	18	11100
4-Jun-03	4-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD08	31.2	11630	168	146	4.0	72	6	82	418	18800	1.14	6870	85.4	2	3520	6.9	131	103	9.6	21	16	11000
5-Jun-03	5-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD09	*	15500	792	200	0	8	93	8	505	33200	3.84	10800	53.6	53	2650	7.2	3925	90	7.5	<2.5	52	9460
5-Jun-03	5-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD10	56.3	929	208	ž	5.0	37	£.	24	613	13900	2.06	1740	63.7	14	2860	5.8	303	169	11.9	12	13	6330
5-Jun-03	5-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD11	42.3	4700	248	243	20	82	=	89	523	17700	3.23	2390	46.1	32	5240	6.8	1114	127	10.6	15	6	9560
5-Jun-03	5-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD12	17.2	5530	ğ	\$	0.2	2	12	3	218	17000	1.05	4090	34.9	24	2480	6.9	1722	45	4.8	7.1**	1	7190
5-Jun-03	5-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD13	19.1	6030	118	138	0.2	47	=	92	218	23800	1.21	4500	24.3	19	2430	6.7	1231	43	6.8	€5.0	-0	7490
S-Jun-03	5-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD14	26.6	9090	119	28.7	0.2	23	9.9	16	724	25600	0.54	7080	76.5	6	2430	7.3	695	29	6.9	<2.5	6	6580
5-Jun-03	5-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD15	20.9	2020	118	225	0.2	35	30	95	124	21100	0.33	61500	43.3	x	1510	8.1	1066	82	3.5	62	Ŧ	10600
S-Jun-03	S-JUN-03 RFB-SED-SD16	35.7	14500	392	90.9	0.4	25	8.8	1.1	327	46700	0.94	5020	71.9	ŧ	3320	6.5	2594	26	7.5	1:	2	15600
5-Jun-03	5-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD17	25.7	6010	55	1490	0.3	6.8	28	46	27	8480	0.05	161000	6.83	8 2	250	7	8	27	7	<40**	7	9150
5-Jun-03	5-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD18	6.95	17100	36	149	0.5	7.3	12	41	145	20400	0.61	1060	35.9	24	1040	7	2165	ŧ.	2.8	42.5	ĸ	2380
5-Jun-03	5-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD19	10.6	12000	. 20	128	0.3	8.1	6	52	126	16800	0.78	929	6.99	1	1170	7	989	78	4.9	3.7	16	2430
5-Jun-03	5-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD5019	5	12300	59	119	0.3	12	12	42	181	24100	1.18	818	56.9	z	1520	6.8	ř	23	6.9	<2.5	-6	2370
S-Jun-03	5-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD20	3.77	9460	20	148	9.4	7.1	13	28	81	20500	90.0	4880	70.2	92	455	6.9	99	\$	2.8	5.9	2	2790

Notes: Sample RFB-SED-SD504 is a duplicate of RFB-SD04 Sample RFB-SED-SD5019 is a duplicate of RFB-SD19

Table 3. Preliminary screening of Richardson Flat wetland and pond sediment for selected metals

DRAFT

	* -1	9		;	1	8	[5	3	=	8	9	1	٤	=	18	1	8	=		5	1	5	8	9	1	Hazard Index	
	Semple #	3	4	2	3 ,	5	3 3	1		Z į	ê :	2 3	9	5 5	2	ŧ	ł	_	4	L HAZA	ZD OUG	TIENTS	_					£	
	VET:	4.5	23000	2	99	S	2	28060	0.56	900	3	3	n	<u> </u>				i									!		
Wetland	Wetland Stations									!																			
4-Jun-03	4-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD01	30.5	6700	159	52	8	285	40300	3.69	2230	21	3200	29	13400	6.8	0.1	9.1	6.5	4.	4.0	4.	9.9	0.5	9.0	24.6	223	10.3	82	
4-Jun-03	4-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD02	30.3	11200	202	88	64	436	49900	4.74	1910	23	4800	65	14500	6.7	0.2	2.0	12.3	6.0	8.0	1.7	8.5	4.0	9.0	36.9	19.7	11.2	101	
4-Jun-03	4-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD03	35.3	17800	137	55	æ	457	29500	1.49	6710	8	2490	25	13200	7.8	0.2	4.	6.9	0.3	0.8	5 .	2.7	5.	9.0	19.2	17.3	10.2	20	
4-Jun-0	4-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD04	56.5	15100	356	88	1	8	35000	3.62	3730	83	5280	22	9340	12.6	0.2	3.6	7.3	9.0	1.0	1.2	6.5	8.0	2.0	40.6	24.0	7.2	901	
4-Jun-0:	4-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD05-AV	48.3	11180	8	64	*	529.5	48550	2.28	3695	11	3640	6	16160	10.7	0.2	3.4	6.1	0.3	6.0	1,7	Ţ	8.0	4.0	28.0	30.3	12.4	88	
4-Jun-0	4-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD06	4	24200	42	22	42	989	42100	4.02	2730	8	5240	8	12100	8.6	0.3	4.2	9.0	4.0	6 .	5.1	7.2	9.0	0.7	40.3	22.0	9.3	106	
4-Jun-03	4-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD07	88	12200	333	8	83	98	35700	1,23	3460	16	4430	R	11100	6.2	0.2	3.3	10.4	0.3	60	1.2	2.2	8.0	4.0	24.1	24.3	8.5	93	
4-Jun-03	4-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD08	31.2	11630	168	24	92	418	18800	1.14	6870	23	3520	103	11000	6.9	0.2	1.7	3.0	0.3	0.7	9.0	5.0	1.5	9.0	27.1	34.3	8.5	87	-MEAN
5-Jun-03	5-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD09	8	15500	261	ß	8	505	33200	3.84	10800	8	2650	8	9460	12.4	0.2	2.6	9.9	4.0	6.0	5	6.9	2.4	2.0	43.5	26.7	7.3	112	
5-Jun-03	5-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD10	56.3	9	208	37	25	613	13900	2.06	1740	4	2860	169	6330	12.5	0.7	2.1	4.6	0.3	Ξ	0.5	3.7	9.0	0.3	45.1	56.3	6.4	132	MAX
5-Jun-0	5-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD11	42.3	4700	248	78	8	523	17700	3.23	2390	32	5240	127	9260	9.4	6.7	2.5	8.8	7.0	6.0	9.0	5.8	9.5	0.7	40.3	42.3	7.4	121	
5-Jun-03	5-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD12	17.2	5530	\$	42	쟓	218	17000	59.	4090	24	2480	45	7190	3.8	0.1	0,	5.3	9.0	4.0	9.0	6.1	6.0	9.0	19.1	15.0	5.5	55	Z
5-Jun-03	5-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD13	19.1	6030	118	47	8	218	23800	1.21	4500	6	2430	£	7490	4.2	0.1	1.2	5.9	4.0	9.0	8.0	2.2	0.7	0.4	18.7	14.3	5.8	55	
5-14-0	5-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD14	26.6	8090	119	8	ħ	724	55600	0.54	7080	o	2430	29	6580	6.3	0.1	1.2	3.6	0.2	12	6,1	0.1	1.6	0.2	18.7	22.3	5.1	8	
5-Jun-0	5-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD15	20.9	2050	118	8	8	124	21100	0.33	61500	x	1510	8	10600	4.6	0.1	1.2	4.3	9.0	0.2	0.7	9.6	13.7	8.0	11.6	9.7	8.2	99	
5-Jun-03	5-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD16	35.7	14500	265	25	4	327	46700	0.94	2020	5	3320	26	15600	7.9	0.2	2.7	6.5	0,2	9.0	9.	1.7	4.0	0.3	25.5	32.3	12.0	95	
5-44-03	5-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD17	25.7	6010	83	6.8	94	23	8480	9.05	161000	78	250	27	9150	5.7	0.1	9.0	6.0	9.5	0.0	0.3	1.0	35.8	0.7	6:1	0.6	7.0	62	
Pond Stations	tations																			•									
5-Jun-03	5-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD18	6.95	17100	36	7.3	4	145	20400	0.61	1060	24	1040	ŧ	2380	5.	0.2	9.0	6.0	4.0	0.3	0.7	Ξ	0.2	9.0	8.0	9.0	8.1	21	
5-Jun-03	5-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD19	10.3	12150	54.5	10.05	33.5	153.5	153.5 20450	0.98	721.5	8	1345	25.5	2400	2.3	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	8.	0.2	4.0	10.3	8.5	1.8	73	
5-Jun-0	5-Jun-03 RFB-SED-SD20	3.77	9460	99	7.1	88	81	20500	90.0	4880	20	455	15	2790	0.8	0.1	0.5	6.0	0.3	0.1	0.7		Ξ	0.5	3.5	5.0	2.1	16	
AB concentration Duplicate sample Min, max, mean v NEC: No effect t UET: Upper Effet HQs not calculat HQ = Sample CO HI = Sumple CO	All concentrations are reported in mg/kg, dry weight. Duplicate samples were averaged. Min, max, mean were calculated for wetland sediments only and do not include pond data. NEC: No effect concentration (Ingerroll et al. 1996) UET: Upper Effects Threshold (NOAA 1999) HGs not calculated for bankun, beryllium, coball, selentium, thallium, vanadium; therefore His do not include these chemicals HG sample Conc/Sediment Effect Conc HI = Sum of HOs	mg/kg, dry i. or wetland : or wetland : removed et al (AA 1999) yffum, cobi	weight. lediments (1996) ili, seleniu	only and o	o not inch	ide pond da m; therefore	ita. 1 His do no	f include	these che	mi cals	,				:												 - -		